

PATRIKEYEV, V.V.; SELEVTSOVA, G.A.; ORLOVA, K.I.

Microfertilizers on the basis of molybdene and copper-molybdenum  
ores. Trudy NIUIF no.208:153-158 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

VARLASHKIN, V.M.; SELEZEN', A.L.

Distribution of supporting pressure zones in working steep  
seams of the Donetsk Basin. Trudy Inst.gor.dela AN URSR no.11:  
32-36 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

(Donetsk Basin—Rock pressure)

SELEZENEVA, A.A.

Study of the morphological changes in vitamin B<sub>6</sub> deficiency in dogs and following their treatment with vitamin B<sub>6</sub>. Trudy VNIVI 6:224-230 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.

(DEFICIENCY DISEASES) (PYRIDOXINE)

SELEZENEVA, A.A.

Study of the effect of a vitamin E concentrate obtained by means of molecular distillation on guinea pig's bodies. Trudy VNIIV 6: 230-238 '59. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Leningradskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo vitaminnogo instituta.

(DEFICIENCY DISEASES)

(TOCOPHEROL)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing.  
Toxins.

M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 18, 1958, 82575

Author : Seleznyeva, L.N.

Inst : Moscow Pharmace tical Institute

Title : On Pharmacognostic Study of Fragrant Rue.

Orig Pub : Nauchn. raboty stud. Mosk. farmatsevt. in-ta, 1958, vyp.  
1, 65-73

Abstract : Most characteristic of the anatomical structure of fra-  
grant rue is the presence in the leaves and stems of  
receptacles with essential oil, druses of calcium oxala-  
te and a unique cell structure of the epidermis surroun-  
ding the receptacle.

Card 1/1

- 172 -

SELEZNEV, A.

Pumping Machinery

Operation of the parts of the IMA motor's water pump. MTS L" NO. 7, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952, 1953. Unclassified.

SELEZNEV, A.

Training of a labor force is on the agenda. Sov. profsoiuzy  
20 no.2:24-25 Ja'64. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Predsedatel' prezidiuma postoyanno deystvuyushchego  
proizvodstvennogo soveshchaniya sovkhoza "Novorybinskiy",  
TSelinogradskaya obl.

SELEZNEV, A.A.

Introducing slab foundations. Put' i put. khoz. 7 no.10:17 '63.  
(MIRA 16:12)

1. Nachal'nik otдела general'nogo plana i transporta  
Cherepovetskogo metallurgicheskogo zavoda.



SELEZNEV, A. A.

AID P - 2395

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/1 Pub. 110-a - 9/15

Author : Seleznev, A. A., Kand. Tech. Sci.

Title : ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~  
The effect of friction on heat transfer in pipes with forced air flow

Periodical : Teploenergetika, 7, 45-47, J1 1955

Abstract : The author reports on tests made on the effects of friction and resistance in piping on heat losses. These tests, made in a specially designed installation, were to determine heat losses by measuring: 1) the amount of electric energy needed to heat and evaporate the water surrounding the piping and, 2) the enthalpy of the air flow in the piping. The results of these tests are presented as a mathematical analysis accompanied by graphic curves. Six diagrams. Four Russian references, 1935-1952, 2 German, 1933-1934.

Institution: Kazan' Aviation Institute

Submitted : No date

SOV/147 -58-1-13/22

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A.A.

TITLE: The Use of the Roughness of the Surface of Heat Transfer to Reduce the Weight of a Heat Exchanger (Primeneniye sherokhovatosti poverkhnosti teploobmena dlya umen'sheniya vesa teploobmennika)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Vysshikh Uchebnykh Zavedeniy, Aviatsionnaya Tekhnika, 1958, Nr 1, pp 106-112 (USSR).

ABSTRACT: A reduction in the weight (working surface) of a heat exchanger can be obtained by increasing the heat transfer. A number of investigations have shown (Refs 2, 3, 4) that the roughness of a surface increases the heat transfer coefficient and the hydraulic resistance. Hence the use of roughness is related to additional energy expenditure in moving the working fluid. Thus the designer must know the relation of the useful effect (reduction in weight or dimensions) and the additional energy expenditure to the state of the heat exchanger, as a function of Reynolds number and to the roughness parameters. It is assumed that the working conditions in a heat exchanger with smooth and rough pipes are the same. A formula is given which determines the minimum dimensions of a rough heat exchanger as compared with a smooth one, as a function of the

Card 1/2

SOV/147-58-1-13/22  
The Use of the Roughness of the Surface of Heat Transfer to Reduce  
the Weight of a Heat Exchanger

relative roughness, the relative concentration of roughness peaks and the Reynolds number. The relative increase in energy expenditure to overcome the increased resistance is also given. There are 4 figures and 4 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 2 English.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra teplovykh dvigateley, Kazanskiy aviatsionnyy institut (Chair of Heat Engines, Kazan Aviation Institute)

SUBMITTED: November 11, 1957

Card 2/2

1. Heat exchangers--Design 2. Heat transfer--Equipment 3. Heat transfer--Effectiveness 4. Surfaces--Effectiveness

27018

S/123/61/000/016/018/022

A004/A101

26:2181

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A.A.

TITLE: Increasing the temperature at the heat exchanger outlet without increasing its effective surface

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no.16, 1961, 5-6, abstract 16Kh31 ("Tr. Kazansk. aviats. in-ta", 1960, no. 55, 9 - 19)

TEXT: Based on an analysis carried out and on experimental works the author reports that for an intensification of the heat exchange to obtain a higher (lower) temperature at the heat exchanger outlet, it is possible to use the surface roughness. He derives formulae for the determination of the relative temperature increase (decrease) under various operation conditions of the heat exchanger according to the Re-number and for the calculation of the relative increase in power consumption to overcome the resistance caused by the roughness. A temperature increase (decrease) can also be obtained by intensifying the heat exchange and increasing the Re-value. Equations are presented for the calculation of the most effective Re-value. However, the power consumption in this case grows con-

Card 1/2

Increasing the temperature ...

27018

S/123/61/000/016/018/022  
A004/A101

siderably more than in the case of making use of the roughness. The obtained calculation relations for a utilization of the roughness are applicable also for other cases of intensifying the heat exchange - using agitating grids, inserts, surface corrugation, etc. There are 4 figures and 4 references.

G. Blagovo

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

SELEZNEV, A.A. (Cherepovets)

Well-coordinated work of the plant railroad transportation section  
and station of approach tracks. Zhel.dor.transp. 44 no.4:80-81  
Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Nachal'nik otdela general'nogo plana Cherepovetskogo zavoda.  
(Railroads, Industrial) (Railroads--Management)

SELEZNEV, A.A.

On the Novorybinskiy State Farm. Mashch. rast. ot vred. i bol.  
9 no. 4 4-5 1962. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Alekseyevskoye proizvodstvennoye upravleniye TSelinogradskoy  
oblasti.

SELEZNEV, A.A., inzh. (Cherepovets)

Technology of transportatic operations in a metallurgical plant.  
Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.5:85-87 My '64. (MIRA 18:2)



OSTAPENYA, P.V.; SELEZNEV, A.F.; GEL'FER, Ye.A.

~~SECTION 1000~~  
A case of tetraethyl lead poisoning from deep well water.  
Gig.1 san.no.2:48-49 F '54. (MLRA 7:2)  
(Lead poisoning) (Water--Pollution)

SELEZNEV, A. F., MOGILEVCHIK, Z. K., LIVSHITS, M. L., OSTAFENYA, P. V.  
BELETSKIY, D. P.

"Hygienic Problems of Transformation of the Poleskaya Lowland."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

SELEZNEV, A.F.

Packing of coal to be stored over long periods of time.  
Energetik 10 no.6:20 Je '62. (MIRA 16:3)  
(Coal)  
(Electric power plants)

L 58302-65 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EPF(n)-2/EWG(m) P1-4/Pu-4 IJP(c)

ACCESSION NR: AP5010047

UR/0368/65/002/002/0181/0183

AUTHORS: Pisarevskiy, A. I.; Seleznev, A. F.

TITLE: Use of radioluminescence for the investigation of the mechanism of radiation shielding

SOURCE: Zhurnal prikladnoy spektroskopii, v. 2, no. 2, 1965, 181-183

TOPIC TAGS: biological shielding, radioluminescence, luminescence quenching, radiation protection

ABSTRACT: The authors propose to use a physical model to study the shielding effect of various protectors against biological radiation damage. The model is based on the analogy between the quenching action of certain substances in liquid scintillators and the protective action on biologically vital molecules and supermolecular structures (such as DNA), for both in quenching and in protection part of the radiation energy is diverted from the target. The liquid scintillator was PPO dissolved in dioxane, and standard protectors were used

Card 1/2

L 58302-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010047

of the standard type (AET, MOT, MPA, and ST), all in aqueous solutions with pH = 1.7. The tests consisted of determining the influence of the introduced molecules on the luminescence spectrum of the PPO and the dependence of the scintillation efficiency on the amount of introduced protector. The results show that AET, MPA, and MOT divert part of the energy of the electronic excitation that is capable of migration. The data on the quenching action are in qualitative agreement with the radiobiological data on phages and show that the energy diversion (quenching) is an effective factor in shielding. Original article has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 23Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OP, LS

NR REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 003

Card *AR* 2/2

L 57751-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010364

UR/0205/65/005/002/0314/0315

AUTHOR: Gabrilovich, I. M.; Saleznev, A. F.

TITLE: Protective effect of S-beta-aminoethylisothiuron bromide on the T2 phage

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 2, 1965, 314-315

TOPIC TAGS: phage, aminoethylisothiuron, radioprotector, gamma radiation, radiation dose

ABSTRACT: T2 phages ( $10^5$ - $10^6$  particles) were gamma-irradiated (Co-60 unit) with different doses ( $10^4$ - $5 \times 10^5$  r) in Hutterer's broth (pH 7.5, with 210-220 mg% of amine nitrogen) containing a 0.1% aqueous solution of S-beta-aminoethylisothiuron bromide (AET). The radioprotective effect of AET determined by phage survival was found to grow with increased radiation doses and at the same time the absolute percentage for phage survival sharply dropped. For a  $5 \times 10^4$  -  $10^5$  r dose when the absolute survival rate is still considerable, the relative protective effect does not exceed 2 which according to literature data roughly coincides with the amount of excitation energy diverted from the DNA type

concludes that within the investigated gamma

radiation dose range, AET displays a marked radioprotective effect on 12 pages

Card 1/2

L 57751-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010364

Orig. art. has: 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina, Minsk  
(Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 22Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

Card  
2/2

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 08/23/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R001547710017-8

L-7718-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP5025931

SOURCE CODE: UR/0205/65/005/005/0768/0770

AUTHOR: Pisarevskiy, A. N.; Seleznev, A. F.; Pashek, G. M. 39

ORG: Belorussian State University im. V. I. Lenin, Minsk (Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Model study of the quenching characteristics of some radioprotective agents

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 5, no. 5, 1965, 768-770 19, 8

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation biologic effect, AET, MOT, MPA, radio-protective agent

ABSTRACT: Using a liquid scintillator, the authors investigated the quenching characteristics of a number of radioprotective agents. The scintillator consisted of: PPO - 7 g/l, POPOP - 0.05 g/l. A change in scintillation effectiveness (SE) served as a measure of the quenching action of the radioprotective agents. The SE was measured by using an FEU-13 counter and an AMA analyzer; the accuracy was 5%. The radiation source was Cs<sup>137</sup> (661 kev). The absorption spectrum was measured with an SFD-21 device and the luminescence spectrum with an LSP-51 device and special recorder consisting of an FEU-38 photomultiplier, narrow bandwidth amplifier, and synchronous rectifier. By this method it was found that AET, MPA, and MOT had nearly identical quenching characteristics while serotonin had none. By comparing the quenching characteristics in the model with the protective qualities of these com-

Card 1/2

UDC: 628.58

0901 2066



L 7718-66

ACC NR: AP5025931

pounds, it was shown that the discharge of excitation energy to the protective agent plays an important role in the mechanism of radiation protection. Orig. art. has: [CD]  
3 figures.

SUB CODE: LS/ SUBM DATE: 24Jan64/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 4141

Card *m*  
*206*

L 64146-65 E(c)/EPF(n)-2/EMP(j)/EIA(c)/EIT(m)/EWG(m) RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5015781

UR/0250/65/009/005/0331/0332

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A. F.; Pashek, G. M.

TITLE: Use of the liquid scintillator method in studying the operating mechanism of radiation shielding materials

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Doklady, v. 9, no. <sup>5</sup>/<sub>8</sub>, 1965, 331-332

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, radiation shielding, liquid scintillator

ABSTRACT: This article describes a method for testing the radiation shielding properties of chemical substances by the liquid scintillator method. The substance to be studied is added to the liquid scintillator. If the first excited state of the molecules of this substance occupies an intermediate position between the first excited states of the solvent and the activator which make up the liquid scintillator, then transmission of energy to the activator will be improved or impaired, depending on the lifetime of the first excited state in the substance being studied and also depending on the system of underlying levels for the molecules of this substance. Composition of the scintillator was: dioxane + 7 g/l 2,5 diphenyloxazole. The experimental setup is shown in fig. 1 of the Enclosure. Possible chemical inter-

Card 1/4

I 64146-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015781

2

action between substances added, solvents and activator were determined in independent experiments by studying the adsorption spectra and luminescence of the activator. In spite of the very crude approximation of the model tested to the energy structure of molecules of nucleic acids and nucleoproteins there is an obvious correlation between damping characteristics and the shielding action (see fig. 2 of the Enclosure). The test suggests a new physical mechanism for the action of radiation shielding substances which may prove important in many instances. Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. V. I. Lenina (Belorussian State University)

SUBMITTED: 03Apr64

ENCL: 02

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 003

Card 2/4

L 64146-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015781

ENCLOSURE: 01

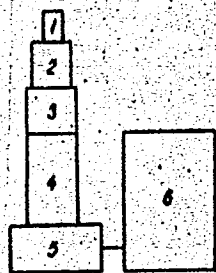


Fig. 1. Block diagram of the setup for measuring relative scintillation effectiveness:  
1--source of excitation;  
2--container with liquid scintillator and the substance being irradiated; 4--photomultiplier;  
5--preamplifier; 6--AMA-4 multi-channel analyzer

Card 3/4

L 64146-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015781

ENCLOSURE: 02

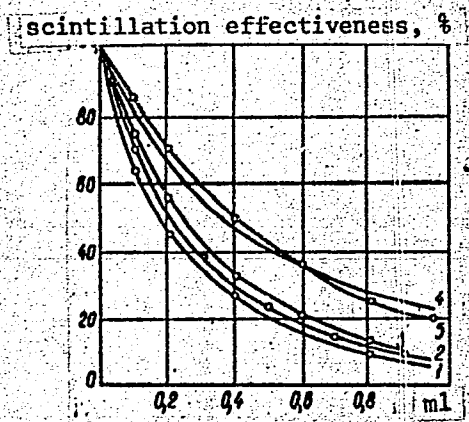


Fig. 2. Damping characteristics when various substances are added to the liquid scintillator:  
 1-- $\gamma$ -aminoethylisothiuronium bromide; 2--5-methoxytryptamine;  
 3-- $\beta$ -mercaptopyrrolamine;  
 4--serotonin; 5--water

Card 4/4

PISAREVSKIY, A.N.; SELEZNEV, A.F.

Possible mechanism of the protective action of S- $\beta$ -aminoethylisothiuronium bromide (AET). Biofizika 10 no.1:179-181 '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lenina, Minsk.

GABRILOVICH, I.M.; SELEZNEV, A.F.

Protective effect of S- $\beta$ -aminoethylisothiuronium bromide on  
the phage T2. Radiobiologiya 5 no.2:314-315 '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Belorusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni lenina, Minsk.

CA SELF-MADE AI

24

Limiting charge of explosive in gas-endangered coal mines. A. I. Seleznev, *Geol* 26, No. 5, 20 (1951). Limiting charge is defined as the max. permissible charge in gas-endangered mines. The validity of this concept was tested by firing charges of various wts. (including charges considerably exceeding the wt. of a limiting charge) of safety and not safe explosives. These tests were carried out in laboratory and mine. The limiting charge concept proved to be without foundation. Provided the charge was made to do work, i.e., spend itself on blasting coal or rock, its wt. did not matter. When the charge was misfired or faultily placed, then any wt. of it was dangerous. This held true for safety as well as for not safe explosives. In view of these results a revision of safety rules is suggested. M. Hosh



SELEZNEV, A.I., inzh.

Thermal lateral displacements of steampipes when placed one on top  
of the other. Prom.energ. 17 no.5:29-31 My '62. (MIRA 15:5)  
(Steampipes)

Seleznov, A.I.

Seleznov, A. Une généralisation d'un théorème d'Hadamard sur les séries de Taylor admettant le cercle de convergence comme coupure. Rec. Math. [Mat. Sbornik] N.S. 20(62), 311-315 (1947). (Russian. French summary)

The author calls "generalized star"  $E_R$  of  $f(z)$  the set of points of Mittag-Leffler's star of  $f(z)$  which are contained in the circle  $|z| < R$ . He proves the following theorem. If  $f(z) = \sum a_n z^n$  ( $0 < r^{-1} = \limsup |a_n|^{1/n} < \infty$ ), it is possible to change the moduli of an infinity of coefficients so that the generalized star  $E_R$  ( $R \geq r$ ) is a natural boundary for the new function.

S. Mandelbrojt (Houston, Tex.)

Source: Mathematical Reviews, 1948, Vol 9, No. 1

*Seleznev, A. I.*

**Seleznev, A. I.** On power series which are overconvergent on rays. *Mat. Sbornik* N.S. 26(68), 395-400 (1950). (Russian)

In the complex  $z$  plane let  $G$  be any star domain (with respect to the origin). The author constructs a series (\*)  $\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n z^n$  and a sequence of increasing integers  $(m_k)_{k=1}^{\infty}$  having the following properties: (1) The partial sums of order  $m_k$  of (\*) converge throughout  $G$  as well as for every  $z$  with  $\arg z \in S$ ,  $S$  being a real null-set; (2) This convergence is uniform throughout any closed subset of  $G$  as well as for any finite segment of a ray  $\arg z = \alpha$  with  $\alpha \in S$ ; (3) On every ray  $\arg z = \alpha \in S$  the limit function is infinitely differentiable, but it is not analytic for  $z \neq 0$  on it. *A. Dvoretzky.*

Source: *Mathematical Reviews*,

Vol. 12 No. 7

*(f)* *(sm)*  
*LH*

SELEZNEV, A. I.  
Transactions of the Third All-union Mathematical Congress, Moscow, Jun-Jul '56,  
Trudy '56, V. 1. Sect. Rpts., Izdatel'stvo AN SSSR, Moscow, 1956, 237 pp.  
Call Nr: AF 1108825

Seleznev, A. I. (Gor'kiy). On Functions Which are Monogenic  
on Never Dense Closed Sets, and on  $F_\sigma$  Type Sets.

100-101

SELEZNEV, A.I., kand. fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk

~~Universal series and progressions. Trudy GISI~~ no.25:281-299  
'56. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Functions)

SELEZNEV, A. I.

Functions monogenic on closed sets and sets of type F 6.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 108 no. 4:591-594 Je '56. (MLRA 9:9)

I. Gor'kovskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut imeni V.P.  
Chkalova. Predstavleno akademikem A.N. Kolmogorovym.  
(Aggregates) (Functions, Analytic)

SELEZNEV, A.I., inzh.

Thermal longitudinal displacement of heat conductors. Prom. energ.  
18 no.11:38-40 N 163. (MIRA 16:12)

RUSANOV, Vladimir Vasil'yevich; POSPELOV, I.I., retsenzents; SELEZNEV, A.I., retsenzents; LOBENSKIY, O.S., red.; LOBANOV, Ye.M., red.

[Maintenance and running repair of electrical and radio navigation equipment on ships of the river fleet] Profilaktika i tekushchii remont elektroradionavigatsionnoi apparatury na sudakh rechnogo flota. Moskva, Transport, 1964. 103 p.  
(MIRA 17:11)

1. Inzhener sluzhby svyazi Volzhskogo ob'yedinennogo rechnogo parokhodstva (for Pospelov, Seleznev).



| 1ST AND 2ND ORDERS                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 1ST AND 2TH ORDERS                          |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|---------------------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| <p><i>CA</i></p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | <p style="text-align: right;"><i>22</i></p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>Stabilizing the color of cracked gasolines H. K. Lutawoy and A. K. Selkanev. (<i>Gossumskit Neftynish O.</i>, No. 8, 49-53(1934)). -The formation of gum in cracked gasoline can be inhibited by compds. which affect their color, while the color of gum-stable gasolines can be stabilized by adding small amts. of aliphatic amines. Twenty-four references. A. A. Boechlingk</p> |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p style="text-align: center;">ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>SEARCHED _____</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>SERIALIZED _____</p>        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | <p>INDEXED _____</p>                        |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| <p>FILED _____</p>                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |                                             |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SELEZNEV, A. K.

Seleznov, A. K. "Automobile gasoline (produced by cracking), stabilized by an inhibitor," Trudy Gosn. naft. in-<sup>st</sup>., symposium 6, 1948, p. 104-111.

50: U-2211, Lektoris Zhurnal'nykh Stat'iy, No. 1, 1948.

Organic Chemistry - 10

CA

Synthesis of halo ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons from cracking A. K. Seleznev and I. S. Maksimova (Grozny Petr. Inst.). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* (J. Applied Chem.) 25, 78-83 (1952).—Passage of 25 l. Cl into a suspension of 6.2 g. KOH in EtOH and an unstated amt. of com. butylene ( $C_4H_8$ , 7.7,  $C_4H_8$ , 7.9, iso- $C_4H_8$ , 10.8, n- $C_4H_{10}$ , 49.4%) at  $-10^\circ$  gave a 3:1 mixt. of halo ethers and dichlorides, resp. The main products were:  $MeCH(OEt)CHClMe$ , b.  $131-3^\circ$ ,  $d_4^{20}$  1.016,  $n_D^{20}$  1.429, and  $EtCH(OEt)CHClEt$ , b.  $140-2^\circ$ ,  $d_4^{20}$  1.002,  $n_D^{20}$  1.430. Neither was obtained in completely pure state. With iso-PrOH as the diluent, there was formed an analogous mixt. of chlorobispropyl ethers and dichlorides; from this were isolated moderately pure isopropoxychlorobutane fractions, apparently, the 2,3-isomer, b.  $125-36^\circ$ ,  $d_4^{20}$  1.0022,  $n_D^{20}$  1.429, and the 1,2-isomer, b.  $130-43^\circ$ ,  $d_4^{20}$  0.9721,  $n_D^{20}$  1.427. Com. amylene, b.  $31-40^\circ$ , iodine no. 68.4, contg. 19% unsaturates, treated as above in EtOH at  $0^\circ$  gave mixed chloroethoxypentanes, b.  $121-55^\circ$ ; no individuals were isolated. A similar reaction run in BuOH gave mixed chloropentenes, b.  $100-20^\circ$ , and mixed di-Cl derivs., b.  $120-50^\circ$ , as well as small amts. of chlorobutoxypentanes, b.  $95-100^\circ$ ,  $d_4^{20}$  0.9377-0.9383,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4385. Amylenes in  $PhCH_2CH_2OH$  gave a little chloro(phenethoxy)pentane, b.  $128-30^\circ$ .  
G. M. Kosolapoff

SELEZNEV, A. K.

USSR/Chemistry - Petroleum

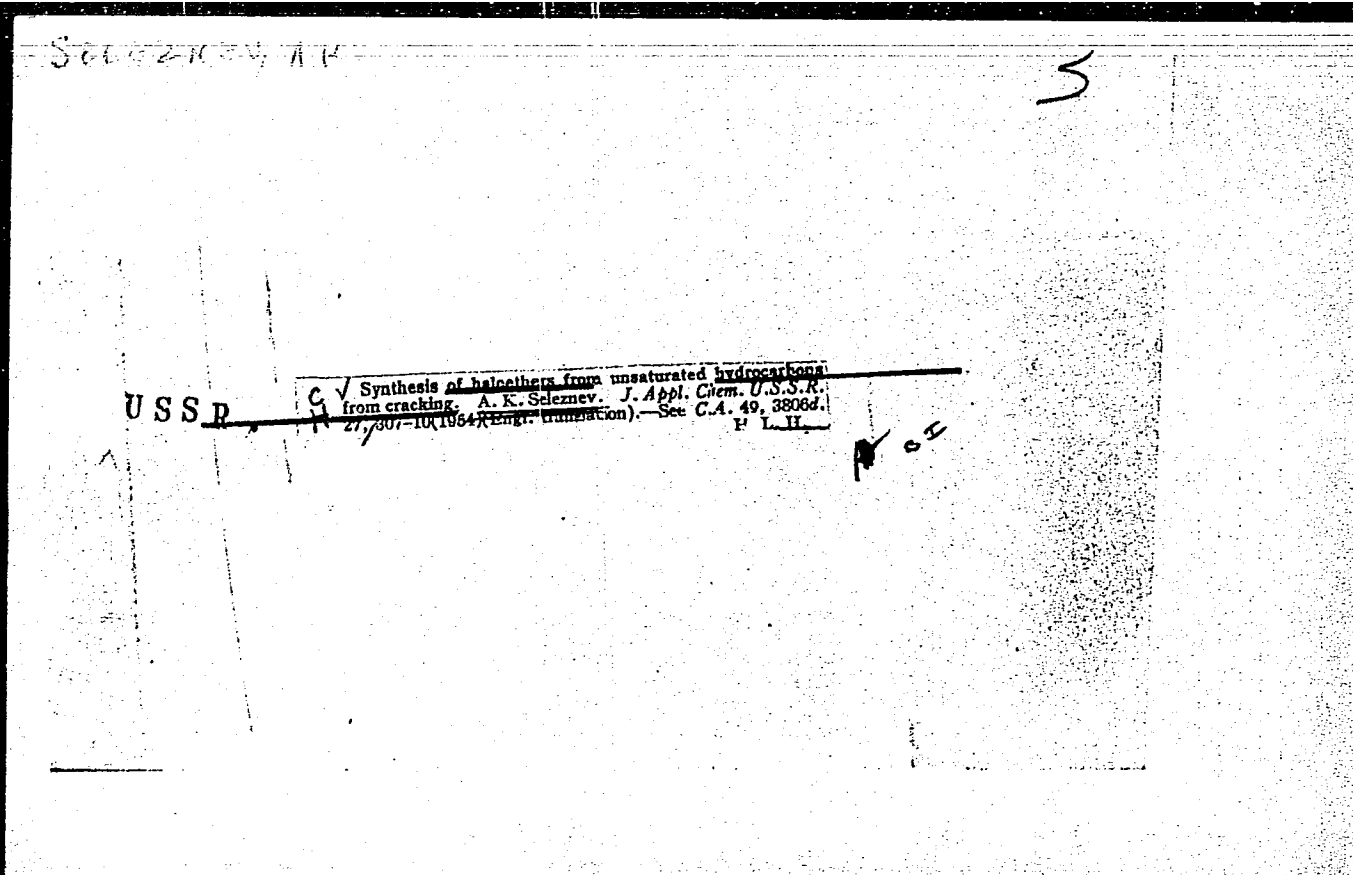
Jan 52

"Synthesis of Halogen - Substituted Ethers From Unsaturated Cracking Hydrocarbons," A. K. Seleznev, I. S. Maksimova, Lab of Org Chem and Petroleum Chem, Groznyy Order of the Red Banner Petroleum Inst

"Zhur Prik Khim" Vol XXVI, No 1, pp 78-83

Synthesized Et and iso-Pr ethers of  $\gamma$ - and  $\beta$ -butene chlorohydrins from butane-butene cracking fraction. These products may elicit interest as valuable solvents.

206T43



SELEZNEV, AK.

USSR.

Synthesis of haloethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons from cracking. A. E. Seleznev (Petroleum Inst., Grozny). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.* 27, 321-31 (1954); cf. C.A. 46, 11070c; 47, 26822b. — Et ethers of butylene chlorohydrins, mixed with dichlorobutanes, were obtained from the butane-butylene fraction of hydrocarbons from cracking operations. The use of 87%  $H_2SO_4$  permits a sepn. of the ethers from this mixt. The 2-chloro ethers, along with the dichlorides, can be used as solvents for deparaffinization of aviation petroleum oil, with 74-7% yields of oil freezing at  $-15^\circ$  to  $-10^\circ$ . In a typical run of prepn. of the ethers, a mixt. of 490 g. powd.  $KOH$  and 900 ml.  $EtOH$  treated at  $-10^\circ$  in an autoclave with 2 l. butane-butylene fraction (containing 1.4% C. hydrocarbons, 14.6% isobutylene, 27.8% butylenes, 17.2% isobutane and 39% butane), was stirred while a  $Cl$  stream was fed to the bottom of the reactor at 10 l. per hr. After the reaction was complete, the mixt. was dild. with  $H_2O$  and the org. layer sepd., yielding among other fractions 367 g. ether-dichloride fraction, b.  $107-10^\circ$ , contg. 46% chloro ethers and 54% dichlorides. This detn. was made by treating a 10 ml. sample with ice cooling with 7 ml. 87%  $H_2SO_4$ , added dropwise; the upper dichloride layer was sepd. after measurement and the lower layer after dild. with ice- $H_2O$  yielded the chloroethers, b.  $121-35^\circ$ ,  $d_{20}^4$  0.9607,  $n_D^{20}$  1.4200. G. M. Kosolapoff.

— Lab. Org. Chem.

SELEZNEV, A.K.

Synthesis of 2-chloro ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons from cracking. A. K. Seleznev and A. A. Balakirev. J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 27, 111-114 (1954) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 49, 8783b. B. M. B.

3  
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SELEZNEV, A.K.

U.S.S.R.

✓ Synthesis of 2-chloro ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons from cracking. A. K. Seleznev and A. A. Balakirev (Petroleum Inst., Gruzny). *Zh. Priklad. Khim.* 27, 650-6 (1954).—Upward passage of EtOH vapor and Cl into a vertical column filled with marble or limestone chips simultaneously made with downward passage of propane-propylene cracking gas fraction, the contact being made at about 100–15° yielded reaction products which were passed through condenser system yielding EtOCHMeCH<sub>2</sub>Cl, which was obtained in pure state after washing with H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. Dichloropropane is the 2nd product formed. The crude mixt. of this with the chloro-ether can be used for deparaffinization of aviation oil, the results being comparable to those secured with a C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>3</sub>H<sub>8</sub> mixt. G. M. K.



AID P - 3433

Subject : USSR/Chemistry

Card 1/1 Pub. 152 - 18/18

Author : Seleznev, A. K.

Title : Synthesis of chlorinated  $\beta$ -ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons

Periodical : Zhur. prikl. khim., 28, 5, 560-564, 1955

Abstract : The effect of the amount of the alcohol (200 ml and 300 ml) used in the reaction was studied, as well as the amount of absorbed ethylene. With increase in the amount of alcohol, the yield of the chlorinated ether increases. An increased amount of absorbed ethylene had the same effect on the yield of the ether. Four tables, 4 references, all Russian (1932-1954).

Institution : None *Petroleum Inst, Kazan (Laboratory Chem)*

Submitted : No date

Seleznay, A.K.

3329. STABILIZATION OF CRACKED GASOLINES WITH ANTIOXIDANTS.  
 Seleznay, A.K. (Khim. Tekhnol. Topliva (Chem. Technol. Fuel, Moscow), 1956, (6), 37, 38; abstr. in Chem. Abstr., 1956, vol. 50, 16087). Gasoline fractions (boiling 64-161°, density 0.719) containing p-hydroxydiphenylamine, p-tolyl-p-aminophenol, and wood tar, in concentrations from 0.0025% to 0.01% by weight, were stored at room temperature in glass bottles. The control sample gave 335 mg of insoluble gum, whereas samples containing the lower concentration of inhibitor gave 5 mg with p-hydroxydiphenylamine and p-tolyl-p-aminophenol and 4 mg with wood tar. After 20 months of storage the gasoline containing p-hydroxydiphenylamine gave 7 mg, p-tolyl-p-aminophenol 20 mg, and wood tar 10 mg of gum.!!

Fuel / 4

C.A.

JMB  
 mji

Petroleum Inst, Grozny

*Seleznov, A. K.*

*✓* Synthesis of 2-chloro ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons from cracking. A. K. Seleznov (Petroleum Inst. Gruzii). *Zhur. Priklad. Khim.* 29, 152-60 (J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 29, 177-9 (1956) (Engl. translations)); cf. C.A. 49, 8783b. —  $\text{MeOCHMeCH}_2\text{Cl}$  (I) was prepd. in a vertical Pyrex column, 3.5 cm. diam. and 120 cm. high packed with marble chips, at 90-103° using the procedure previously described (*loc. cit.*) with the exception that  $\text{MeOH}$  vapor was used instead of  $\text{EtOH}$ . The product was fractionated. The 2nd fraction, b. 97-102°, contained 64.8% I and 35.4% dichloropropane. This fraction can be used as a solvent for the deparaffinization of aviation oil. The yield of I after sepn. from the dichloride with 87%  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$  (cf. C.A. 49, 3800d) was 87.7%, d<sub>4</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.0105, n<sub>D</sub><sup>20</sup> 1.4105, n. 98-100°. I. B.

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Zach*

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*q/m RM RK*

*Selzer, A.K.*

Synthesis of  $\beta$ -chloro ethers from olefins from cracking  
*A. K. Selzer* (Petrol. Inst., Grozny). *Zhur. Priklad.*  
*1958, 178-80 (1958).* Into 21. liquefied butane-butylene  
 cracking gas fraction (contg. 2.8%  $C_4H_8$ ,  $C_4H_6$ , 8.9% Me-  
 $C:CH_2$ , 25.5%  $EtCH:CH_2$ , 10.8%  $Me_2CH$ , and 48.2% n-  
 butane, with 4.3%  $C_4$ -hydrocarbons) in an autoclave there  
 was passed at  $-10^\circ$  a stream of Cl in the presence of 350 g.  
 powd. NaOH and 500 ml. MeOH; 25% excess Cl was em-  
 ployed at a feed rate of 10 l./hr. The reaction products  
 contained among other products 505 g. fraction, b.  $107-12^\circ$   
 composed on the basis of analysis of 25.75% Me chlorobutyl  
 ethers and 74% dichlorobutanes. The sepn. of these was  
 attained by treatment with 87%  $H_2SO_4$ , sepn. of the acid  
 layer and its diln. which resulted in the mixed chloro ethers,  
 b.  $110-24^\circ$ , in 87% purity. The products can be used for  
 deparaffinization of petroleum oils; the purified ether frac-  
 tion is somewhat more effective in this respect than the  
 originally obtained very crude product. G. M. K.

*Lab Organ Chem 5*

*PM*

Seleznov, A. K.

*Handwritten:* 11/27/60

*Stamp:* p-Chloro ethers from olefins from cracking. A. K. Seleznov, J. Appl. Chem. U.S.S.R. 20, 525-7 (1960) (Engl. translation).—See C.A. 50, 13717h. B. M. R.

*Handwritten:* PM LFH

0003

Seleznev, A.K.

✓ Ethyl ethers of amylene chlorohydrins in mixtures with  
dichlorides (as solvents), for dewaxing of aviation oil.  
A. K. Seleznev (Petroleum Inst., Gromy). *Zhur. Prikl. Khim.*  
30, 965-6 (1957); *Ch. C.A.* 49, 3506d. — Mixts. of 255  
g. powd. KOH, 218 ml. EtOH, and 1780 ml. of a penta-  
amylene fraction (30-40°) contg. 23.9% amylene were  
cooled to -10° and treated with Cl at the rate of 5 l./hr.  
After diln., drying with CaCl<sub>2</sub>, and fractionating, a yield of  
285 g. of a fraction b. 126-36°, contg. 51.6% chloro ether  
and 48.4% dichloride, was obtained and this mixt. allowed  
to remove more wax from aviation oil than com. solvents.  
I. Bencomits

KEY  
HE3d

DM gmb amb

SELEZNEV, A.K.

Using  $\beta$ -chloroethers as solvents of the p-oxydiphenylamine  
antioxidizer in ethyl liquid. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft' i  
gaz no.2:95-98 '58. (MIRA 11:8)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Solvents) (Gasoline)

SELEZNEV, A.K.

Isomeric conversion of normal butylene into pseudobutylene during  
dehydration of normal butyl alcohol in contact with Uchkeken clay.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; neft i gaz no.8:77-78 '58. (MIRA 11:10)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut.  
(Butene) (Butyl alcohol)



SELEZNEV, A.K.

Synthesis of  $\beta$ -chloroethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons in the vapor phase. Zhur.prikl.khim. 31 no.12:1880-1885 D '58. (MIRA 12:2)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Groznenskogo neftyanogo instituta.

(Ethers)

(Hydrocarbons)

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A.K. SOV/80-32-2-36/56

TITLE: The Application of  $\beta$ -Chloreters in a Mixture With Dichlorides for the Deparaffination of Aviation Oil (Primeneniye  $\beta$ -khlor-efirov v smesi s dikhloridami dlya deparafinizatsii aviamasla)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol XXXII, Nr 2, pp 433-435 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The  $\beta$ -chloroethylmethyl ether and the  $\beta$ -chloroethyl ether in mixtures with dichloroethane have been tested as solvents for the deparaffination of aviation oils. The characteristics of the tested refined products are:  $d_4^{20}$  0.882, kinematic viscosity at 100°C 20.4 centistokes, coke number 0.214%. The ratio refined product: solvent was 1:4. The results of the experiments are given in a table. The best effect was obtained with  $\beta$ -chloroethyl ether in a mixture with dichloroethane which dissolved the oil components at low temperatures. The tested ethers had no temperature gradient of deparaffination and even the presence of a positive temperature gradient proved very useful in the deparaffination of lubrication oils.

Card 1/2 There are: 1 table and 12 references, 11 of which are Soviet, and 1 English.

SOV/80-32-2-36/56

The Application of  $\beta$ -Chloreters in a Mixture With Dichlorides for the De-paraffination of Aviation Oil

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Groznenskogo ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni neftyanogo instituta (Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the Grozny Oil Institute, Bearer of the "Labor Red Banner" Order)

SUBMITTED: May 3, 1957

Card 2/2

5.3400

75699  
SOV/80-32-10-48/51

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A. K.

TITLE: Brief Communications. Conversion of Etherates (Oxonium Compounds of  $H_2SO_4$  With  $\beta$ -Chloroethers) Into the Crystalline State

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1959, Vol 32, Nr 10, pp 2363-2366 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The purpose of the present work is the conversion of oxonium compounds of  $H_2SO_4$  with chloroethers into crystalline state by cooling with liquid air. The crystallization temperature of the etherate was measured with a thermocouple. McIntosh and Archibald (Trans, 85, 919, 1904) have cooled the compound  $(C_2H_5)_2O \cdot H_2SO_4$  to between  $-70^\circ$  and  $-30^\circ$  with dry ice and ether, obtaining a gummy mass, which does not tend to crystallize. Chelintsev and Kozlov (ZhRKhO, 46, 708, 1914) have converted for the first time the following etherates:  $H_2SO_4 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2O$ .

Card 1/4

Brief Communications. Conversion of Etherates (Oxonium Compounds of  $H_2SO_4$  With  $\beta$ -Chloroethers) Into the Crystalline State

75699

SOV/80-32-10-48/51

Card 2/4

$H_2SO_4 \cdot 2(C_2H_5)_2O$ ,  $H_2SO_4 \cdot (C_5H_{11})_2O$ ,  $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2(C_5H_{11})_2O$  in the crystalline state, using liquid air. The results of the present work are given below.

| Etherate                                                                 | mp measured with thermo-couple | Etherate                                                                   | mp measured with thermo-couple |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2-Cl \\ C_3H_7 (n.) \end{cases}$  | -116                           | $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_4H_9 (i) \end{cases}$     | -129                           |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2-Cl \\ C_3H_7 (n.) \end{cases}$ | -117.3                         | $H_2SO_4 \cdot O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_5H_{11} (i) \end{cases}$   | -112.4                         |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_4H_9 (n.) \end{cases}$   | -106.6                         | $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_5H_{11} (i) \end{cases}$  | -114.6                         |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_4H_9 (n.) \end{cases}$  | -120                           | $H_2SO_4 \cdot O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_6H_{13} (n.) \end{cases}$  | -106.4                         |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2C \\ C_4H_9 (i) \end{cases}$     | -115.3                         | $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2O \begin{cases} CH_2-CH_2Cl \\ C_6H_{13} (n.) \end{cases}$ | -112.4                         |

Brief Communications. Conversion of  
Etherates (Oxonium Compounds of  $H_2SO_4$   
With  $\beta$ -Chloroethers) Into the Crystal-  
line State

75699  
SOV/80-32-10-48/51

Melting points were considerably lower than those given  
by Chelintsev and Kozlov.

| Etherates                               | mp data of<br>Chelintsev<br>and Kozlov | mp data of<br>the present<br>work |
|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot (C_2H_5)_2O$ . . . .     | -66—-64                                | -124                              |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2(C_2H_5)_2O$ . . . .    | -88                                    | -137                              |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot (C_8H_{11})_2O$ . . . .  | -67—-68                                | -107                              |
| $H_2SO_4 \cdot 2(C_8H_{11})_2O$ . . . . | -74                                    | -124                              |

There are 2 tables; and 13 references, 10 Soviet, 2  
British, 1 Finnish. The 2 British references are:  
McIntosh, Archibald, Trans, 85, 919 (1904); Pound,  
J. Chem. Soc., 99, 1, 698 (1911).

Card 3/4

Brief Communications. Conversion of  
Etherates (Oxonium Compounds of  $H_2SO_4$   
With  $\beta$ -Chloroethers) Into the Crystal-  
line State

75699  
SOV/80-32-10-48/51

ASSOCIATION: Laboratory of Organic Chemistry of the Groznyy Petroleum  
Institute (Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii groznenskogo  
neftyannogo instituta)

SUBMITTED: December 25, 1958

Card 4/4

S/081/61/000/020/072/089  
B126/B147

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A. K.

TITLE: Synthesis and commercial application of  $\beta$ -chloro esters  
based on olefins from cracked petroleum

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 318, abstract  
20L17 ([Tr.] Groznensk. nef. in-t, Sb.23, 1960, 146-150)

TEXT: Tubular and coil reaction vessels were tested for the vapor-phase  
synthesis of  $\beta$ -chloro esters from olefins obtained from cracked petroleum.  
The process carried out in a coil reaction vessel yields  $\beta$ -chloro esters  
and also dichloride, while the yield of a process in a tubular reaction  
vessel with packing includes also polychlorides. [Abstracter's note:  
Complete translation.]



Card 1/1



S/081/62/000/002/092/107  
B157/B110

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A. K.

TITLE: Effect of additives of the aminophenol type on the auto-oxidation of aviation oil

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 2, 1962, 496, abstract 2M305 (Tr. Groznensk. neft. in-t, sb. 24, 1960, 52-54)

TEXT: These additives increase the stability of aviation oil by a factor of 2 - 3. The effectiveness of additives is increased with the decrease of the acid number of the original oil. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

SELEZNEV, A.K.; PRIGORNEV, I.G. Primalni uchastiye: YAKOVIEVA, T.P.;  
VASILEVSKAYA, Ye.Ye.

Obtaining  $\beta$ -chloro-ethers from unsaturated hydrocarbons of vapor-phase cracking. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.; neft'i gaz 3 no.3:63-68 '60.  
(MIRA 14:10)

1. Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i Novogroznenskiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod.

(Ethers)

(Cracking process)

5.3600

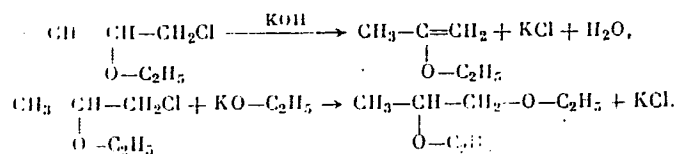
77671  
SOV/80-33-2-46/52

AUTHORS: Seleznev A. K., Prigornov, I. G.  
 TITLE: Brief Communications. Synthesis of  $\alpha$ -Methylvinyl Ethyl Ether  
 PERIODICAL: Zhurnal prikladnoy khimii, 1960, Vol 33, Nr 2, pp 491-492 (USSR)  
 ABSTRACT:  $\alpha$ -Methylvinyl ethyl ether (I)  $\text{CH}_3-\text{C}(\text{O}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)=\text{CH}_2$  was obtained from  $\alpha$ -methyl- $\beta$ -chlorodiethyl ether with alcoholic alkali, at 20-22 atm. and at 160-170°. The above reaction occurs with formation of I, in 30% yield and diethyl ether of propyleneglycol  $\text{CH}_3-\text{CH}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)-\text{CH}_2$  (yield is not given).  
 $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{O}-\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$

Card 1/2

Brief Communications. Synthesis of  
 $\alpha$ -Methylvinyl Ethyl Ether

77671  
 SOV/80-33-2-46/52



There are 8 references, 6 Soviet, 1 German, 1 U.S.  
 The U.S. reference is: M. L. Sherril, G. F. Waller,  
 J. Am. Soc., 58, 742 (1936).

ASSOCIATION: Groznyy Petroleum Institute and Novo-groznyy Petroleum  
 Processing Plant (Groznenkiy neftyanoy institut i  
 Novogroznenkiy neftepererabatyvayushchiy zavod)

SUBMITTED: March 5, 1959

Card 2/2

SELEZNEV, A.K., PRIGORNEV, I.G.

Preparation of  $\beta$ -chloroisopropyl ethyl ether from cracking-gas propylene by the vapor-phase method. Zhur.prikl.khim. 33 no.5: 1187-1192 My '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Groznenskogo neftyanogo instituta i laboratoriya Novogroznenskogo neftepererabatyvayushchego zavoda.

(Ether) (Propene)

SELEZNEV, A.K.; STEPURO, S.I.

Preparation of  $\beta$ -chloroethyl ether from ethylene by a vapor-phase method. Zhur.prikl.khim. 35 no.6:1387-1389 Je '62.  
(MIRA 15:7)

1. Laboratoriya organicheskoy khimii Groznenskogo neftyanogo instituta i laboratoriya Groznenskogo neftemaslozavoda.  
(Ethyl ether) (Ethylene)

S/065/62/000/012/002/005  
E075/E135

AUTHORS: Seleznev, A.K., and Stepuro, S.I.

TITLE: Application of  $\beta$ -chloroethers mixed with dichlorides  
for the low temperature dewaxing of oils

PERIODICAL: Khimiya i tekhnologiya topliv i masel, no.12, 1962,  
11-14

TEXT: Oils MC-14 (MS-14) and MC-20 (MS-20) were dewaxed  
with  $\beta$ -chloroethyl ether (35% and 40%) and dichloropropane (65%  
and 60%). The ratio of the solvent to oil was 4:1, liquid propane  
being used to cool the mixture. After dewaxing with  
 $\beta$ -chloroisopropylethyl ether - dichloropropane mixtures at  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  
oils MS-14 and MS-20 gave products with the pour point of  
 $-37.5$  to  $-39.5^{\circ}\text{C}$  in about 85% yield. The pour point was lowered  
to  $-40^{\circ}\text{C}$  by mixing 90 parts of the dewaxed oils with 10 parts of  
the 50% residue of transformer oil from Anastas'yevka crude  
dewaxed with a dichloroethane-benzene mixture. There are 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut, Groznenskiy  
neftemaslozavod (Groznyy Petroleum Institute,  
Groznyy Refinery)

Card 1/1

L 10591-63

EPF(c)/EWT(m)/BDS AFFTC/ASD/APGC Pr-4 BW/MN

ACCESSION NR: AP3001473

S/0152/63/000/004/0055/0057

AUTHOR: Seleznev, A. K.; Stepuro, S. I.

TITLE: Use of Beta-chloroethers in mixture with dichlorides for the low temperature deparaffinization of oils \

SOURCE: IVUZ. Neft' i gaz, no. 4, 1963, 55-57

TOPIC TAGS: dichloropropane, Beta-chlorisopropylethyl ether, deparaffinization

ABSTRACT: The Beta-chloroisopropylethyl ether in the mixture with dichloropropane has been selected as a deparaffinization solvent for MS-20 oils conducted at a temperature of 35C which extracts more than 80% of oil with a freezing temperature of 33C. The above solvent was prepared on a laboratory scale from olefins through cracking. Orig. art. has: 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Groznenskiy neftyanoy institut i groznenskiy neftemaslozavod (The Grozny petroleum institute and Grozny petroleum oil refinery)

SUBMITTED: 21Sep62

DATE ACQD: 10Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00  
Card 1/1rH *Seu*

NO REF SOV: 012

OTHER: 000



~~L-7951-66~~ EWT(m)/EPF(c)/T DJ  
ACC NR: AP5025001

SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/016/0062/0062

AUTHORS: Seleznev, A. K.; Stepuro, S. I. 44

ORG: none

TITLE: Method for deparaffinization of mineral oils. Class 23, No. 173871 44

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 16, 1965, 62

TOPIC TAGS: lubricating oil, *mineral oil*, deparaffinization, dichloropropane

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate presents a method for deparaffinization of mineral oils. To obtain low melting oils and a positive deparaffinization gradient, a mixture of dichloropropane and  $\beta$ -chloroether is used as solvent. The mixture consists of 40%  $\beta$ -chloroether.

SUB CODE: 11 / SUBM DATE: 04Aug62

BC  
Card 1/1

UDC: 665.545.3

L 27370-66 EWT(1)/EWA(h)

ACC NR: AP6005294

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/001/0035/0035-

INVENTOR: Seleznev, A. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: A bridge type power amplifier. Class 21, No. 177461

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 1, 1966, 35

TOPIC TAGS: transistorized amplifier, transistorized circuit, power amplifier

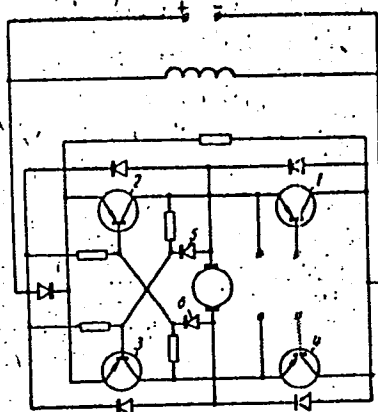
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces a transistorized bridge type power amplifier. The nonconducting time of the transistors in adjacent arms connected to the positive terminal of the power source is reduced by connecting the base of each of these transistors to the load terminal which is connected through a diode to the collector of the transistor in the adjacent arm.

UDC: 621.375.4

Card 1/2

L 27370-66

ACC NR: AP6005294



1-4--transistors; 5 and 6--diodes

SUB CODE: 09/

SUBM DATE: 28Nov64

Card 2/2

20

SELEZNEV, A.P.

Mechanization and automation of Moscow bakeries. Khleb. i kond.  
prom. 1 no.2:8-10 F '57. (MLRA 10:4)

1. Moskovskiy gorodskoy trest Rosglavkhleba.  
(Moscow--Bakers and bakeries) (Automatic control)

SELEZNEV, A.P.

Experimental investigation of the efficiency of reducing the  
hardness of certain rocks by the local action of high temperature.  
Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; geol. i razv. 7 no.12:98-102 D '64.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut imeni S. Ordzhonikidze.

SELEZNEV, A.P.

Over-all mechanization and automation of bakeries. Gor.khoz.Mosk.  
35 no.1:33-36 Ja '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Glavnyy inzh. Upravleniya khlebopekarnoy promyshlennosti  
Ispolkoma Mossoveta.  
(Moscow—Bakers and bakeries) (Automatic control)

NIKITIN, B.M., inzh.; SELEZNEV, A.S., inzh.

Organize the control over air gassiness in industrial enterprises.  
Bezop.truda v prom. 9 no.4:28-29 Ap '65.

(MIRA 18:5)

1. Lisichanskiy khimicheskiy kombinat.

L 38982-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BC/GD

ACC NR: AT6022336

SCURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Balanov, A. T.; Seleznev, A. V.; Seleznev, I. I.

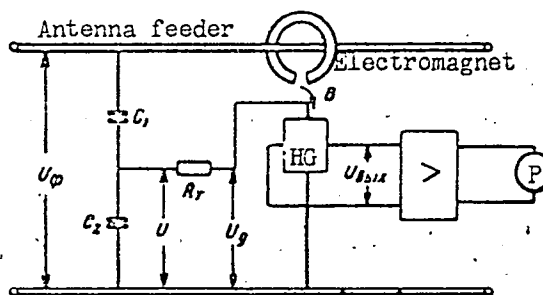
ORG: none

TITLE: Constructing Hall-generator wattmeters for radio transmitters

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966.  
Seksitsiya radioperedayushchikh ustroystv. Doklady. Moscow, 1966, 20-26

TOPIC TAGS: wattmeter, Hall generator, radio transmitter, *antenna feed, magnetic induction*

ABSTRACT: The problem of constructing Hall-generator-type wattmeters for measuring radio transmitter output at low, medium, and high radiofrequencies is discussed. The current in the antenna feeder is measured by a ferrite ring with an air-gap (see Fig. 1). The voltage is measured by  $C_1C_2$  capacitive divider connected, via limiting resistor  $R_r$  to the current electrodes of the Hall generator. The output represents the r-f power indicated



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L 38982-66

ACC NR: AT6022336

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by wattmeter P connected via an amplifier. Curves are plotted which show that a magnetic induction of 50—500 gs for medium frequencies and of 15—150 gs for high frequencies can be expected from a single-turn ferrite magnet. To reduce the undesirable effect of temperature on thin InSb films, a series temperature-compensation circuit is suggested. Preliminary experiments with a 125-w, 100—600-kc transmitter showed that the Hall emf has a linear relation to the r-f power and that the emf is sufficient for driving the output amplifier. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 5 formulas. [03]

SUB CODE: 09 / SUBM DATE: 31Mar66 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5050

Card 2/2

HS

L 38982-66 EWT(d)/EWP(1) IJP(c) BG/GD

ACC NR: AT6022336

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0020/0026

AUTHOR: Balanov, A. T.; Seleznev, A. V.; Seleznev, I. I.

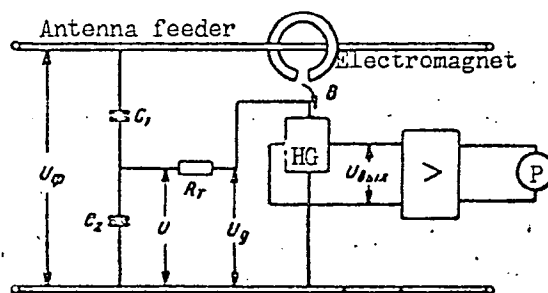
ORG: none

TITLE: Constructing Hall-generator wattmeters for radio transmitters

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya nauchnaya sessiya, posvyashchennaya Dnyu radio. 22d, 1966.  
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SUB CODE: 09 / SUM DATE: 31Mar66 / ORIG REF: 002 / OTH REF: 001/ ATD PRESS: 5050

Card 2/2

HS

SELEZNEV, A.Ye.; MACHKOVSKIY, A.K., red.; DYNIN, I.A., red.izd-va;  
ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn.red.

[Equipment of iron sintering plants] Oborudovanie aglomeratsionnykh fabrik chernoi metallurgii. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960.  
320 p. (MIRA 14:1)

1. Glavnyy aglomeratchik Dnepropetrovskogo sovnarkhoza (for Machkovskiy).  
(Sintering--Equipment and supplies)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/5157

Seleznev, A. Ye.

Oborudovaniye aglomeratsionnykh fabrik chernoy metallurgii (Equipment of Ferrous-Metallurgy Sintering Plants) Moscow, Metallurgizdat, 1960. 320 p. Errata slip inserted. 2,150 copies printed.

Ed.: A. K. Machkovskiy; Ed. of Publishing House: I. A. Dynin; Tech. Ed.: P. G. Islent'yeva.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for technical personnel in the metallurgical industry, and may also be of use to students studying the equipment of sintering plants.

COVERAGE: The author discusses the design and operation of the principal and auxiliary equipment of ferrous-metallurgy sintering plants. Problems relating to the servicing, maintenance, and repair of this equipment are also discussed. The book is based largely on the experience of Soviet sintering plants. The author thanks the staff of the Giprostal' design institute, Engineer S. I. Eliasberg, staff member of the Mekhanobr, K. M. Sakovich,

Card 1/6

Equipment (Cont.)

SOV/5157

Engineer of the Yenakiyevo sintering plant, Z. I. Nekrasov, Corresponding Member of the Academy of Sciences Ukrainian SSR, and A. I. Machkovskiy, Chief of the Sintering Department of the Dnepropetrovsk Sovmarkhoz for their valuable comments. There are 46 references: 40 Soviet and 6 English.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

|              |   |
|--------------|---|
| Foreword     | 3 |
| Introduction | 5 |

PART I. GENERAL INFORMATION ON FERROUS-METALLURGY  
SINTERING PLANTS

|                                        |    |
|----------------------------------------|----|
| Ch. I. The Sintering Process           | 11 |
| Significance of sintering the iron ore | 11 |
| Sintering                              | 12 |
| Methods of sintering iron ores         | 22 |

Card 2/6

MACHKOVSKIY, Abram Isaakovich; SELEZNEV, Andrey Yefimovich; VEGMAN, Ye.F.,  
red.; PTITSYNA, V.I., red. izd-va; ISLENT'YEVA, P.G., tekhn. red.

[Sintering of iron ore concentrates] Okuskovanie zhelezorudnykh  
kontsentratov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo lit-ry po  
cherno i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1961. 132 p. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Sintering)

VINOGRADOV, M.; SELEZNEV, B.

Agitator Aleksei Kulichenko. Blok.agit.vod.transp. no.21:15-19  
N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(Kulichenko, Aleksei)



SELEZNEV, D.

Coating a gasoline truck tank with PKhV enamel. Avt.transp. 32  
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(Automobiles--Painting) (Tank trucks)

SELEZNEV, D., inzhener-podpolkovnik

Flight testing of airplanes. Av.i kosm. 44 no.4:69-70 '62.  
(MIRA 15:4)

(Airplanes--Flight testing)

SELEZNEV, D.I., inzh.-podpolkovnik

We need a system of individual control over each operation.  
Vest.Vozd.Fl. no.6:82-83 Je '60. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

SELEZNEV, Fedor Yakovlevich; VASIL'YEV, V.N., red.; VISHNYAKOVA, Ye.A.,  
red.; KUZNETSOVA, G.I., tekhn. red.

[Agricultural planning] Planirovanie sel'skokhoziaistvennogo  
proizvodstva. Moskva, Izd-vo "Sovetskaya Rossiya," 1960.  
36 p. (Dlia slushatelei sel'skikh nachal'nykh shkol i kruzh-  
kov. Tema 2) (MIRA 14:5)

(Agriculture)

MAKHOV, N.I., dotsent; SELEZNEV, G.F.

Cecostomy as a method for preventing various complications following surgery on the large intestine. Khirurgiia 36 no.12:73-78 '60.  
(MIRA 14:1)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav. - dotsent N.I. Makhov)  
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo  
instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo.  
(INTESTINES—SURGERY)

MAKHOV, N.I., prof.; SELEZNEV, G.F.

Preoperative preparation and postoperative management of  
patients following intestinal operations. Khirurgiia no.3:  
3-8 '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Iz Pervoy khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N.I.Makhov)  
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo  
instituta imeni M.F.Vladimirskogo.  
(INTESTINE~~S~~-SURGERY) (POSTOPERATIVE CARE)

SELEZNEV, G.F.; DUBROV, E.Ya.

Surgical treatment of fistulas of the stomach, small intestine  
and colon. Sov. med. 27 no.10:36-41 0 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

1. Iz 1-y khirurgicheskoy kliniki (zav.-prof. N.I. Makhov)  
Moskovskogo oblastnogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo klinicheskogo  
instituta imeni M.F. Vladimirovskogo.

SELEZNEV, G.S.; PLESHAKOV, M.I.

New reinforcing bandage for the armpit. Fel'd. i akush. 22 no.1:43  
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Ja '57

(BANDAGES AND BANDAGING)



8(3)

SOV/112-59-4-7206

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal. Elektrotehnika, 1959, Nr 4, p 111 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Seleznev, G. S.

TITLE: On Determining the Demand Factors for Electrified Sovkhozes

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauchno-tekhn. rabot. Azovo-Chernomorsk. in-t mekhaniz. s. kh., 1957, Nr 10, pp 235-242

ABSTRACT: Methods are submitted for determining the installed capacity for a sovkhoz. It has been found that the demand factor changes but little with a variation in the degree of sovkhoz electrification. Installed capacity per one cattle head depending on the number of livestock is given. With several farms of the same type in one sovkhoz, it is recommended that a diversification factor be used in plotting the overall load curve; the factor is lower for a higher number of the same kind of farm.

L.G.P.

Card 1/1

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SELEZNEVA, R., mlad. red.

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94 p. (MIRA 17:5)

SELEZNEV, G.S., inzh.

Demand factor on state farms supplied with electricity. Makh. i  
elek. sots. sel'khoz. 15 no.1:35-37 58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Azovo-Chenomorskiy institut mekhanizatsii sel'skogo khozyaystva.  
(Electricity in agriculture)

SELEZNEV, G. S., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Methods of determination of power indices of electrificated sovkhos production." Kiev, 1960. 29 pp; (Ministry of Agriculture Ukrainian SSR, Ukrainian Academy of Agricultural Sciences); 150 copies; price not given; (KL, 26-60, 138)